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EXTENSION SERVICE

REVIEW

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NYLE BRADY
DIRECTOR OF
RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Orville L. Freeman recently appointed Dr. Nyle C. Brady, head of Cornell University's Department of Agronomy, as Director of Science and Education for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Brady, who is president of the Soil Science Society of America, will have responsibility for coordinating the Department's scientific research and education activities, and its relationships with institutions in similar work outside USDA. The Department's Agricultural Research Service, Federal Extension Service, the National Agricultural Library, and Cooperative State Research Service will report to him.

"Research and education, conducted by the Department and in cooperation with the Land Grant colleges and universities, have for years made major contributions to agriculture and to all Americans," Secretary Freeman said. "In these times of rapid changes, the need is even greater for scientific advancement in all phases of agriculture and for full use

(Continued on back cover)

SELF-DIRECTED STUDY ISSUE

*Announcements of
fellowships,
scholarships and
regional summer
schools*
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FEB 11 1964

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

The Extension Service Review is for Extension educators—in County, State, and Federal Extension agencies—who work directly or indirectly to help people learn how to use the newest findings in agriculture and home economics research to bring about a more abundant life for themselves and their communities.

The Review offers the Extension worker, in his role of educational leader, professional guideposts, new routes, and tools for speedier, more successful endeavor. Through this exchange of methods, tried and found successful by Extension agents, the Review serves as a source of ideas and useful information on how to reach people and thus help them utilize more fully their own resources, to farm more efficiently, and to make the home and community a better place to live.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN
Secretary of Agriculture

LLOYD H. DAVIS, Administrator
Federal Extension Service

Prepared in
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EXTENSION SERVICE

REVIEW

Official monthly publication of Cooperative Extension Service: U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Land-Grant Colleges and Universities cooperating.

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EDITORIAL

During the last century there lived in a Connecticut town a blacksmith by the name of Elihu Burritt.

He was a good worker. And a good citizen.

Besides that he had a title. He didn't up and decide to give it to himself. And he didn't inherit it. The people gave it to him. They named him "the learned blacksmith." Here's why as told in the *Yearbook of Agriculture*, 1940:

"Burritt as a young man became an accomplished linguist and student of letters while working as a blacksmith in a Connecticut town. With a book propped beside the anvil and studying long hours by candlelight after the working day was ended, he learned all of the western European languages, delved into their literature, and in the end even wrote a Sanskrit grammar—the first to be written in this country. He exalted manual labor and gave impressive lectures on the subject of its dignity. He insisted that he practiced such intellectual cultivation not as a means of rising above his station but rather to ennoble it, and that such intellectual activity was no more than befitting a working man's status. On these grounds he refused an offer of formal education at Harvard. He engaged in correspondence on a high intellectual plane with many leaders in American thought. In the 1840's his interests began to expand into social and humanitarian affairs."—WAL

An Open Letter to County Agents

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Cooperating with Land Grant
Colleges and Universities

Dear Sir:

In the words of the Smith-Lever Act, the purpose of the Cooperative Extension Service is "To aid in the dissemination of information...and to encourage the application of same."

To do this the county agent must keep informed of all current information and developments in agriculture. How should this best be done? Is it enough to attend district meetings and an occasional 3-week Extension summer school? What opportunities are available for county workers to learn to more adequately fulfill the roles expected of them?

A world famous political scientist and business management consultant has suggested that one take "a conscious attitude toward experience." To do this the agent should help people of the county relate the experience of the consumers to the experience of the producers to see what they mean all together. He would learn his skills of observation and listening. The worker would observe more closely the community problems and the stresses of social adjustment among farm, rural-nonfarm and urban population.

Perhaps, too, the agent needs to listen a good deal more to new voices in the county. With the help of an enlarged agricultural planning committee and the State staff, he might work out a survey questionnaire. A planned series of interviews with business leaders, key people who feel their citizenship responsibility and are sensitive to county-wide problems, might be an opening wedge to communications with other segments of the county's population. Invaluable to the education of State and Federal co-workers is the contribution of a county agent who knows local conditions and people intimately.

Another important method is to tap the experiences of others. Included must be reading--other than the local paper, and periodicals, valuable as they are. Entering into a reading program for self-education is a slow and lonely process. But if several staff members would join in such a program, they could talk over the things they read and thus heighten interest in them.

The agent would first learn to scan, pick out the major thoughts rather than laboriously cover every line and bog down in details. He would have to learn to read actively--for ideas--and then talk over these ideas with someone and to evaluate their implications for Extension. The National Adult Education Association (1201 16th Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.) has published a practical handbook for adult students, How Adults Can Learn More Faster. This booklet can be quite helpful to agents who are interested in improving themselves professionally.

A newsletter from a State leader of training had this quotation from Galileo: "You cannot teach a man anything; you can only help him to find it within himself." A worthwhile pursuit for the county agent would be a dedication to that endeavor--"to live to the point" of finding within himself direction for the new era in Extension work.

Sincerely yours,

Mary L. Collings

Mary Louise Collings
Extension Research and Training
Federal Extension Service

Educational Opportunities on Television

by HELEN G. EASTER, Home Demonstration Agent, Suffolk County, New York

WHILE nothing can take the place of college classroom discussion and exchange between student and professor, I have found that there are wonderful educational opportunities at the flick of a TV button.

I discovered "Sunrise Semester," a 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. double half hour program of New York University in 1957, almost at its inception, and I have been getting up at 6 a.m. ever since. Eyes light with interest when I describe the courses, but eyebrows go up and there is an eloquent shrug of shoulders when the hour is mentioned.

I was a late riser too, before "Sunrise Semester," but my change of habit came about quite naturally, proof of the verity of an old saying "You do the thing you want to do." A young teacher, my partner in the Home Economics department of a Junior High, taught me this when we were just out of college. Whenever she made a regretful negative choice she would invariably quote the above and add "I must want to do something else more or I would make the effort to do this."

These TV programs tied to a University are an answer to home economists or agriculturists who wish that the balance between the required courses in their chosen field and the broad liberal arts courses might have been more equal. They are equally well suited to those in Extension who find it impossible to get good liberal arts courses nearby.

My "Sunrise Semester" courses are regular 3-hour courses from New York University, designated in the official University catalog by such listings as: English Wr, 0924; History W57,0036; or Economics W3,0551. You may register for degree credit, pay the tuition, write the term papers, and take the examinations. (This year there were several "Sunrise Semester" graduates.) You may register for informal participation and self-evaluation, pay a \$5 fee, receive a study guide, and take a final examination at home which will be graded and returned. Or, you can just read and listen and hold imaginary discussions with the finest University professors in the country as I do. I never quite get over the wonder of having these remarkable men and women facing me in my own living room, gesturing, writing on the board, assigning reading, and glancing at me to see my reaction to some of their quips and theories. New York University offers only its best to the television audience.

In the 6 years my courses have been varied, interesting

and informative: *The Tragic Dramas of Greece and Rome*, *Our Literary Heritage*, *Legacy of Greece and Rome*, *Literature of Modern Ireland*, *Modern Literature (British and American)*, *History of Western Civilization*, *History of Modern Russia*, *History of Science*, *Changing Institutions in Contemporary Africa*, *Ethics*, *History of Art*, *Labor Problems*, *Mediterranean Archaeology*, *Landmarks in the Evolution of the Novel*, and *Shakespeare's Major Tragedies*. Add to this three courses on the Bible, one on Modern Mathematics (as it is taught in grade school today), and several other courses that have been used by the TV station to fill in between semesters.

Occasionally I switch to the "College of the Air." One of the more remarkable nationwide courses I viewed last year was the 32-week course called *The American Economy*. It could also be taken for University credit with certain arrangements.

This course was the result of the study by the National Task Force of Economics Education appointed in 1960 by the American Economics Association and the Joint Council on Economic Education. It had two direct aims, to help today's citizens understand the economic world in which they are participants, and to help tomorrow's citizens by furthering the economics education of their teachers. This was done not only in dramatic presentations by skilled economics professors and by superb teaching devices that anyone in Extension would envy, but by calling on important men in University economics, industry, labor relations, labor unions, government, and educational foundations, for interviews and discussions.

All of my courses have been excursions out of my professional home economics reading world. "Sunrise Semester" has done for me what the Chautauqua Reading Circles of the early 1900's did for my mother and grandmother. It has given new dimensions to my everyday individual reading and choice of reading, it has sharpened my thinking and understanding, and it has satisfied to a great extent a longing for a liberal arts degree.

While "Sunrise Semester" is a metropolitan New York program available only in its suburbs and nearby counties, there are many similar programs out of big cities for those in other areas.

As for the time, what other hour in the day is so truly your own to do with exactly as you choose. And, you do the thing you want to do! ■

KEEP UP TO DATE



Agents learn how to transplant tomatoes through plastic soil mulches. Doing the job themselves speeds up learning.

by NORMAN J. SMITH

Associate Agricultural Agent
Nassau County, New York

■ Keeping up to date in today's fast-moving, tense, open-ended society is a problem for every educator. The county agent, identified as a leader and technically qualified educator, knows that keeping ahead is an asset to himself and his county. To do an effective teaching job it is not enough to keep up to date with the clientele. Today's progressive agents keep *ahead of date* of their clientele and *up to date* with their subject-matter specialists whoever and wherever they may be.

This article is a brief description of how I attempt to keep running in the technological race. There certainly are other agents who live in these pressurized fast-changing situations where values and methods are neither historical nor definite. Each

agent has to decide upon a keeping up-to-date system that will meet his own particular program needs and goals. In order to relate my program with the county situation, I take liberty in presenting a brief background of Nassau County.

Nassau never was completely rural since Extension work started in 1914. Several hundred large estates were built on the North Shore of Nassau in the early 1900's by the elite rich. Lawns and flowers were enjoyed 50 years before we had what modern sociologists called a middle-class society. Problems of chinch bugs on lawns were studied by a graduate student fellow in 1932, supported by the estate owners.

Before World War II, Nassau farmers produced vegetables on 25,000 acres of the county's best land. Since this time the acreage has dropped to 2,500 as 160,000 new homes were built on this well drained, adjacent to New York City, soil. Today, 11 percent of the county is pavement and 65,000 acres of it is turfgrass, which has a replacement value of $\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars. Homeowners spend about \$5 million a year for various agricultural chemicals and supplies to protect their investment in turf and shrubs. In the suburban row housing development, the front lawn is a naked chunk of the owner's character which is on display every day of the year. Aside from the lawn pest threat to this lawn, an even worse threat is the neighbor who may come up with a better lawn.

This is what drives the new middle-class homeowner to seek information wherever he can get it and the county agent is a real find. It is commonplace for many residents to spend \$1,000 a year to hire the proper people to keep their lawn manicured.

Nassau's varied commercial and noncommercial agricultural enterprises include nursery, flowers, vegetables, fruit, and turf. To meet the agricultural training needs of the

residents, the Extension Service employs 6 agents who each specialize in a subject-matter area which may be both commercial and noncommercial, depending on who has the problem. With this background information, the remainder of this article will describe how I keep up to date in one area of responsibility—turf work.

Seeking out new or old information which will arm me with truth is one of my primary objectives. These truths, based on science and experience, are used to help the various turf interests meet their personal goals. To meet these objectives, I constantly strive to keep in tune with the problems and practices in use. I try to find out who has the facts and what research is being done.

To be aware of current turf problems I have had the opportunity to meet and talk to office callers for the past 9 years. This is the most effective sounding board since all conceivable turf problems are brought in or described over the telephone. At the beginning I would try to listen intelligently, but I am sure I was of very little help because my training was in vegetables and dairy. The grass I was familiar with was used for livestock feed and not for visual consumption by suburbanites.

My first resource persons were James McFaull and Robert O'Knefski, fellow agents who had some turf experience. With their help I learned the fundamentals and acquired an interest in turf problems. Before Jim and Bob were hired by industry they established the turf research and demonstration plots in cooperation with Dr. John Cornman of Cornell University at the Nassau County Park. Today, these 4 acres are our outside turf classroom. Both Bob and former Assistant Agent George Runge, now employed by O. M. Scott and Sons, are used as resource persons.

Dr. John Cornman, our Cornell turf specialist, visits our local plots frequently and each visit is a valuable

experience as the current research is reviewed and evaluated.

To keep in tune with private industry research, I have developed a working list of over 50 people who represent industry as owners, managers, research and development, sales, technical service, and promotion. Many of these people are former college specialists, entomologists, pathologists, agronomists, and agents who travel extensively and hold a wealth of knowledge about turf. To keep up with University research, I keep in touch with specialists and their work personally or through their literature.

Turf field days and meetings have been attended at New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the USDA. At each one of these sessions something is presented that will answer some turf problem present in Nassau County. This relationship enables me to become familiar with problems and current research results. It also gives me an opportunity to present problems which are peculiar to Nassau County.

Dr. Houston Couch, Pennsylvania State University, the Nation's leader on turf disease research, has been of invaluable assistance to our turfgrass program. Grass diseases were introduced to our Southeast New York agents 4 years ago when our State Leader, John Swan, arranged for Dr. Couch to meet with us. As a result of this training experience our disease problems became real as we were awakened to their presence and importance. Until very recently, most of the lawn bulletins and mass media printings completely overlooked turf diseases as a part of turf culture. In our own area now sod growers and related industry turf interests are in the process of raising funds to support a turf disease fellowship which will be directed by Dr. Martin Harrison, a Cornell Nematologist and Pathologist stationed on Long Island.

Lawn weed control, another area of turf maintenance, is changing rapidly. To keep updated in this area, I regularly attend the Northeastern Weed Control Conference in New York City and the summer field

meetings at Cornell. As a member of the Weed Society of America, I receive literature that is a helpful source of current research findings.

This keeping up-to-date article would not be complete without some mention of the formal type of in-service training. In 1958 and 1959 I took the opportunity to obtain the MS degree from Michigan State University as part of our New York State sabbatical leave program for agent professional improvement. Enrolled in the Department of Extension Personnel Development, under Dr. John Stone, I was able to select numerous courses which broadened my educational experiences. Among these were public administration, weed control, insecticides, ornamental identification, farm policy, audio-visual aids, commercial vegetable production, and

group discussion. As a minor thesis problem I had the opportunity to survey Extension activities with non-farm people in over 100 counties in the United States. (Copies of this report are available for the asking.)

My immediate supervisor, Howard H. Campbell, encourages all of our agents to keep updated to be of most service to Nassau residents. His accomplishments and knowledge of the county situation have been invaluable in enabling me to broaden my experiences. At the same time the county program has moved ahead where the abundant new supply of knowledge is used to help our residents avoid waste and duplication of effort.

Keeping up to date is not easy, but the county agent's work is easier if he is up to date. ■



SPBAK UP!
by WILLIAM F. JOHNSTONE

*Extension Marketing Specialist
Pennsylvania*

- Have you ever had to sit through the torture chamber of a dull and tedious talk?
- Have you ever observed an associate hack a good idea over the anvil of poor presentation?
- Have you been through the pangs of giving a speech that you could actually see missing the target?

All of this happened 10 years ago at The Pennsylvania State University. Several Extension specialists lamented that meager speaking ability limited their teaching effec-

tiveness. A frank evaluation of performances, by even the casual observer, showed the usual faults in speech construction and delivery. There were all the common faults: humdrum delivery, ceiling-gazing, uh-breaks, and podium-hanging. Many of these were constantly repeated—practicing mistakes to become habits that detract from getting important points across to an audience.

Informal, self-directed study seemed a natural here. At least that's what was decided by a few specialists: Tom King, animal husbandry; Joe Cardenuto, recreation; and Kermit Birth, poultry marketing. It didn't take much conversation to realize others were in the same boat—a feeling for real need to improve speaking skills. Joined by staff members from the College of Engineering, they formed a local club of Toastmasters International.

Toastmasters Club 1219 has just completed its 10th Anniversary celebration. Among the alumni and oldtimers present was a liberal scattering of Extension specialists. And Extension workers are still prominent in Club 1219. They all agree that Toastmasters offers a good avenue for do-it-yourself speech practice and proficiency. And it still offers all the fun, fellowship, and opportunity for community service as the typical, vigorous community clubs.

Toastmasters is an international organization of men dedicated to improving communications through speech. There are 3,100 clubs in the United States. This non-profit, noncommercial group has developed a standard procedure which involves systematic practice and evaluation by training. Meeting weekly (or every 2 weeks in some clubs) the group provides a realistic laboratory for developing your own personal techniques to appear effectively before any audience. Members are supplied with a variety of instructional materials to help them to progress toward the goal of better speech.

A meeting of State College Toastmasters is quite a show in its own right. It is limited to 30 members, so that each can have frequent opportunity to speak, preside, and evaluate.

And, of course, in the example of Club 1219, State College, members hear their share of farm and home topics that coincide with professional Extension activities. Several Extension staff members have represented their Club in regional and district speech contests, a part of an active Toastmasters program.

In the day-to-day Extension efforts Toastmasters has made its influence felt too. Members and past members eagerly participate in mutual constructive criticism where their paths cross in Extension affairs.

The art of friendly, valuable criticism is more difficult to cultivate than that of speaking itself. But to master it sharpens the speaker to be aware of his own performance as it is viewed and heard by his audience. Toastmasters Club says "Neither praise nor blame is the object of true criticism but justly to discriminate, firmly to establish, wisely to prescribe and honestly to care—these are the true aims and duties of criticism."

Just as "beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder" the good speech often lies in the ears of the hearer. For this

reason members of Toastmasters do not depend on a professional speech teacher for continuous evaluation of speakers. From time to time, however, guest critics are invited to participate in evaluation. Sometimes they demonstrate techniques. There is no effort to provide a "formula" for a good speech. Toastmasters do not claim to be the ultimate in speaking ability but follow the concept that every man speaks his own mind and every man who speaks learns from every other speaker. The newest member may give helpful suggestions to an experienced speaker, and vice versa.

Most Extension workers live largely by their ability to communicate effectively. The experience of Toastmasters keeps each member from "practicing his mistakes," and directs him towards their correction.

During the past 10 years, local businessmen and other University staff members have joined the group so that it no longer has the distinct "Ag Hill" flavor of its founders. Extension specialists are still there, some in key positions. "The variety of vocations adds to interest and enthusiasm" says Howard Bonser, rural sociologist, who is currently an active Toastmaster.

The effects of Club 1219 started by Extension specialists at Penn State 10 years ago have moved far beyond the University community. For example, Bedford County Agent John Holbert, liked the idea during a visit which occurred at a professional conference several years ago. He and Rod Keniston, associate agent initiated a Toastmasters Club in Bedford.

The idea also appealed to Bedford County's Home Economist Laura Leitzel to the extent that a Toastmistress Club was started. Toastmasters is exclusively a men's club but there is nothing to prevent the distaff side from using the same techniques for speech development in the basics of speech communications. Then Guy Temple, rural area development agent, initiated a program for training farm leaders as well as himself in its basic speech skills.

A couple hours every week or so is not too much time to spend in self-directed speech study. A local Toastmasters Club can often be the basis for a systematic approach to this study. This is evidenced by testimony from the specialists who have been members of Club 1219, State College, Pennsylvania. Mike Lynch, now assistant to the director in charge of training says: "Toastmasters Clubs provide a unique and effective medium of speech training. It is a learn-by-doing situation in which the busy Extension worker can proceed at his own pace to become more effective in public presentations. The development of self-confidence naturally follows."

Toastmasters will not make you a Winston Churchill or a modern Dan Webster. But by diligent attention and careful study you will notice improvement in your technique. The Toastmaster doesn't anticipate that every speech will be smooth, suave, and sophisticated. Starting at your own level of attainment in public speaking, Toastmasters will bring you up a notch or two in speech skills. ■

Plan That Sabbatical



All-cotton stretch socks made by slack mercerization before and after treatment. The white sock is knitted loosely so the individual fibers will be able to twist and contort to impart stretch. The dark sock was treated and dyed.



Dr. C. H. Fisher of the Southern Regional Laboratory and Maid of Cotton Shelby Smith are shown here with a piece of the all-cotton stretch fabric.

by HELEN L. CHURCH, Extension Clothing Specialist, Arizona

EARLY in 1961 I was granted a 6-month sabbatical leave by the University of Arizona. This leave was granted on the basis of professional improvement for the specialist without working on an advanced degree.

For the first time in my life I felt free to do my own planning, to take some work I had always wanted, and to plan for some things that could be put to use when I returned to my job as Clothing Specialist for Arizona.

My time had to be planned and submitted to a University Committee. This made me outline and plan ahead. With two objectives in mind, I set out to plan activities that would help me to attain them.

1. I wanted to learn more concerning modern methods of clothing construction.

2. In order that I might better serve the Arizona consumers, I wanted to learn more about the cotton textile industry—from raw materials through manufacturing and retailing to the consumer.

New York University would give me this opportunity. I enrolled in the School of Retailing, taking courses that would help me to better understand the retailers' problems, the clothing markets, and yes, to even meet these "said consumers" behind a counter; to hear their wants; to learn their habits of buying; and to know their responsibilities in the market.

The influence that the consumer has had in changing the pattern of marketing was made most vivid. I am sure that I attained much more than my able professor ever planned for in the course.

Also included in this schooling was a course in buying of men's wear. Most of the students were young men who were learning about textiles for the first time, since they would become buyers in the men's wear departments. I became aware that men have been sadly neglected in the knowledge of textiles that they buy and wear.

I enrolled in another subject in the

school of home economics which was a visual education course. Here again, I received practical benefits.

Another course that may seem far removed from home economics was a tours course—planned and executed to give students an understanding and appreciation of New York industries and organizations affecting home economics. If left on your own in New York City, many of the places would never have been visited and certainly not with the attention we received. Sirovich Day Center, Eastman Chemical Products, Good Housekeeping, J. C. Penney Laboratory, Fairchild Publications, and the Borden Company are a few I visited.

To gain information in clothing construction, I enrolled in a night class at the Fashion Institute of Technology, taking a course in tailoring. This, too, was a different experience. Students here were employed in the fashion industry. There were also many foreign students with various backgrounds. This gave me experience and techniques used by industry in designing and tailoring garments.

The highlight of my work in New York was the opportunity to attend the 1-week meeting of the National Retailers Association. The class in Retailing of NYU were guests of the Association. Outstanding people in retailing were on this program.

After finishing my semester in New York, I journeyed through the South where I attained my last objective—to visit textile mills and laboratories where I could learn firsthand some of the things that are being done to improve cotton fiber.

A representative of the National Cotton Council gave me a list of mills I might write to for information. Contacts were made and dates were set for my visits before I left Arizona. This I found to be extremely important as most of these industries have many visitors daily. Directors and managers are busy people and need to know that you are coming. Otherwise you are only one of the many

curious visitors that will be met at the Visitor's Door and taken through an impressive building by a capable guide, who has learned her story well but can answer few of the specific questions you want to ask. If you have a definite purpose and have made a contact, you will get much more from your visit.

I picked Dan River Mill as my first stop and spent a full half-day there. They were looking for me, knew what I wanted to see, and why I had come. I saw in this mill—one of our important cotton mills—some revolutionary things. I saw the shuttleless looms making fabric. The decrease in time was tremendous but the fabric produced does not have a selvage. This decreases cost of fabric but is not acceptable to garment industries.

Leaving off a selvage would create a revolution in the whole garment manufacturing industry. Even though it could be produced less expensively, ready-to-wear would not purchase it because it would mean *change* in their procedures of cutting and manufacturing. This is the reason that many good things are lost due to the fact that too many changes have to be affected.

Dan River has been manufacturing sheets and pillowcases. All of this material is made on their shuttleless looms and goes into pillowcases that require seams which do not need the selvage edge.

Also here was seen a new color-matching machine more accurate than the human eye—all done electronically and quickly. Buyers who learn of new fashion colors come to manufacturers with a fabric color that will be high fashion. It must be made quickly and put on the market when the fashionable color is wanted by the consumer. Fashion in color changes rapidly: this machine will save hours of laboratory testing and experimentation that has previously been done by people. If done by man, it is often a week or even a 2-week job to produce the needed color. This machine, however, will not eliminate man. It still calls for trained men to operate it and interpret it.

Here I saw Arizona bales of cotton as they went through the processes of spinning, weaving, and finishing to the finished yardage. As I purchased

some cottons for myself, I listened to a woman who had picked up a fine piece of Supima cotton say, "What is this stuff doing here, it isn't cotton? It must be part silk—look at the sheen!"

The next stop was at Deering Milliken Research Corporation Laboratory in Spartanburg, South Carolina. It was a beautiful building and a most complete laboratory. Here we find industrial research being done to promote Deering Mills products. Patented processes of finishes and weaves for fabrics are developed in these laboratories for their high standard brand-name fabrics.

Here I learned that research must be practical. It must not only improve the product but also contribute to increased sales and profit. Here they take advantage of much of the pure research done by educational institutions or independent research societies and adapt that research to their needs.

The next stop where I received valuable information was the week spent at New Orleans at the USDA Agricultural Research Service Southern Utilization Research and Development Division. Here they have done pure research to further better utilization of cotton fiber as well as other agricultural products.

Wilson A. Reeves, Chief of the Cotton Finishes Laboratory, had planned my time so that I had an opportunity to visit all of the divisions of the laboratory. Here again, they knew my reason for coming and with the assistance of E. L. Patton, Assistant Director, and many others, I had a most worthwhile week. This was very different than the experience with industrial firms where I saw only the results of research.

The highly competitive marketing of fiber, as well as consumer demand for qualities necessary for easy-care fiber, has made the cotton industry aware of their need for good cotton finishes in order that they might survive. I had the opportunity to talk with chemists and physicists who are doing much for industry through their efforts to improve upon cotton's weak points. They have made many discoveries that mills have taken and used. Others are rejected. The public image of cotton is that it is an

economical fiber. Industry knows that the public will not stand for too high a price for cotton fabric.

The present fashion in fiber, or change in fiber characteristic, is the stretch fiber. The synthetics have mastered it and likewise the cotton finishers have patented processes. The slack mercerization method has been accepted by industries because it can help to utilize cotton woven of medium quality and weave.

At this time, the Maid of Cotton was visiting the laboratory and a fashion show of garments made from stretch cotton were shown. Since this time, we find them on our market.

The laboratory has been called upon to go into mills to help them set up to produce this fabric. Some of it is now on the market in different forms, such as backing for fabrics in auto industry and upholstering. It has an extensive use as woven fabric for sportswear, children's clothing, and clothing for the handicapped.

Then there was the APO treatment for cottons for permanent crease and fire resistance that were most impressive . . . a treatment given that does not change the hand of the fabric, and is permanent. These we have seen used by some mills under their trade names. The slight increase in cost of this finish deters its acceptance by the consumer, although it is an effective finish. Secretaries working at the laboratory were wearing dresses made from cottons with this finish. They had been worn, washed, and never pressed for 3 months. They were good looking, lightweight winter cottons with unpressed pleats. The girls appeared well-groomed in the dresses: they certainly gave the proof of the finish.

The 6 months were all too short, and if I had it to do over again, it would have been on a year's basis.

To anyone planning for professional leave or study, a well-developed plan is essential. Well-defined practical objectives are important. Some of the activities planned may not always be what you expected, but if you know what you are looking for and are able to make interpretations in relation to yourself and your own job, you can surely benefit from the experiences. ■

Have A Study Target

by MARY RUTH HUNT
Home Demonstration Agent
Washington County, Virginia

STUDY DOES NOT STOP with formal schooling. Extension workers know they must continue learning in order to adequately answer daily questions of farmers and homemakers. Much of this type of information comes from reading professional magazines and Extension publications.

Study planned for a definite purpose or in the direction of a special interest has been most rewarding for me. An intensive study of Washington County, Virginia, its history, economic and social conditions, trends, and Extension program emphasis, has helped me to work more effectively with groups on program planning. These data

were gathered from the census, questionnaires, surveys, and research conducted in the county. Presentation of such data about the county has helped identify problems, and to plan programs based on local needs. Data on the county situation were used in planning the County Longtime Extension Program.

General Reading Plan

While not an avid reader, I average reading a little better than a book per week. My general reading for many years has been about as follows: I like to read three books at a time, mostly nonfiction—something light for fun and relaxation, one that is inspirational, and the third that requires concentration. History, international affairs, biographies, autobiographies, and home economics subject-matter books come in the third category. Writing brief notes on books read has proven good practice for me.

Reading is a means of improving vocabulary. Rarely do I read a book without learning a few new words. The meaning of the word is often obvious, though the dictio-

Local Needs Determine Extension Emphasis

by WILLIAM Q. WICK
Agricultural Agent (*Wildlife*)
Tillamook County, Oregon

MOLES, OYSTERS, AND WILD MUSHROOMS are elements of an exciting special-needs Extension program in Tillamook County, Oregon. It started with moles and found the Extension agent following his own course of study in an effort to come up with the right answers to a lot of specialized questions.

Moles are merely an occasional bother or biological rarity in most of the Nation, but agricultural uses and the climate of the Oregon coast make this burrowing "mobile weed" an unacceptable pest. Throughout the years, all types of control were intermittently applied, but nothing seemed to help.

Increased scientific pasture management in this dairy county made the situation worse. Earthworms (primary mole food) multiplied in the fertilized fields: so did the moles. Damage to flail-type harvesters and the resulting muddy silage provided the final impetus for a control program.

A request for help, made through the Tillamook County Agricultural Planning Council, started the Extension mole control program in May 1960, and I was appointed a wildlife specialist Extension agent. An eight-man advisory group from agriculture, business, and sporting groups planned a steady, long-range approach.

First-year results from applied research showed moles could be subdued with patient, persistent control techniques and neighborhood cooperation. However, basic life history data, a must for a successful program, were unavailable.

I began the initial life history work and the committee petitioned the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station for research aid which was granted. A field study on breeding dynamics, food habits, movement, longevity, and other vital materials was begun with the farm community assisting in searching for mole nests and helping in population studies. Research is still underway, providing useful results each year.

We found also that the mole menace was a sociological problem first and a technical matter second. Moles were of concern not only to farmers, but also to homeowners and gardeners. A community approach to control was the practical answer, but the question was how this could be turned into long-range action.

A partial answer was provided by 4-H. A mole fighter project was designed with 50 youngsters participating the first year. The project included the life history of moles and the community aspects of control.

Population dynamics (applied wildlife management) offered another solution. A mole harvest of 50 percent a year only serves to keep the population healthy. We taught that "the last mole on your farm is the only one that counts." This was a new pill to swallow—the source of numerous fireside arguments—until demonstrations proved the point.

ary is used for pronunciation. The Norman Lewis books on vocabulary have been helpful, too. Book reviews in a good weekly magazine are included in my reading.

This general reading activity enables me to work with the county librarian on selection of books and with the county home demonstration reading committee on a supplementary book list which is used between publications of *Good Reading for Virginia Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs*, a suggested list of books to be read by members to earn a reading certificate.

Special Interest

Interior design is a field of special interest to which I have devoted a great deal of time. Perusing all books and good periodicals on interior decorating and house furnishings was a part of this study. I also clipped and filed articles and pictures from the better magazines.

The European Study Tour on Housing and House Furnishings, offered by The Florida State University, Tallahassee, in 1959, gave me the opportunity for further study in this field. It was a graduate credit course which

included travel in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, England, and Scotland. Visits were made to stately old homes in England; furniture and housing museums; design centers; and the better furniture, house furnishings, and craft shops in each of the five countries visited.

A graduate paper was required in the course. My paper was, "Good Design Promotion in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, England, and Scotland." To get information for the paper, it was my privilege to interview managers of design centers, a staff member at each of two information centers, and designers. I bought a number of books and magazines to use as resource material for the paper.

There is an organized effort in these nations, I learned, to inform people of good design as one means of helping raise their standard of living.

On the return trip, I stayed in New York for 2 days to visit the Design Center.

The study tour and all the time I have spent on study of interior design have given me invaluable experience in helping with the many requests for assistance on planning interior decoration of homes in the county. ■

County Fair exhibits, viewed by 10,000 people in 3 years, featured live moles, slide talks, and "Mole Hunting Licenses" emphasizing mole control is everyone's responsibility. Television programs, newspaper and magazine articles, bulletins, demonstration area signs, and blue ribbon awards to outstanding cooperators all helped develop a "mole conscience."

The \$100,000 annual damage figure of 3 years ago is now cut in half. Our people know how to control moles and why—because they are doing the work themselves.

While the mole work was progressing, an oysterman stopped me with the comment "Mud shrimp damage to oyster beds is ten times worse than the mole problem. Why don't you help us?"

A few days later I found what he meant. Mud shrimp, acting like "marine moles," soften the oyster beds allowing the shellfish in the infested ground to sink into the substrate where, unable to feed, they died. Shrimp populations had erupted since 1957, nearly crippling the Tillamook Bay industry which produces about 90 percent of Oregon's oysters.

The biology of the oyster is well known, but the affect of mud shrimp on these shellfish has received very little attention. Help in determining an answer to the shrimp situation from outside sources was hard to find.

Of necessity, I became an oyster biologist through the means of midnight oil, an international compilation of publications, colleagues at the University and elsewhere, and observations during many tides on the oyster flats. Through this study, several ideas evolved and were activated.

After shrimp control trials by an Extension-directed group showed promise, a shrimp-oyster technical task force was formed. This included oystermen, Extension,

the OSU Agricultural Experiment Station, and fisheries and water resource agencies. Some answers have been found, but others require the best efforts of the technical group. We anticipate the oyster industry will soon be back on its feet with gross production double the present one-half million dollars a year in Tillamook Bay. ■

Shrimp-oyster technical task force seeks to find the answer to production problems. Shown here is the collection of shrimp using a shrimp pump. Extension, oystermen, and fish and water agencies join in the program.



Summer Schools Scholarships Fellowships

Prairie View A&M College Prairie View, Texas

June 1-19

Agricultural Communications

(*Dr. Joseph Bradford, FES*)

4-H Club Organization and Procedures

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Health Problems: Safety and Civil Defense

(*Dr. C. A. Wood, Texas*)

Extension Teaching Methods

(*Dr. Mary L. Collings, FES*)

University of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin

June 1-20

4-H Club Organization and Procedures

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Extension Methods in Public Affairs

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Psychology for Extension Workers

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Visual Aids for Extension Workers

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Development of Extension Programs

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Evaluation of Extension Work

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Rural Sociology for Extension Workers

(*Instructor to be announced*)

National 4-H Service Committee and Massey-Ferguson, Inc. Cooperating With The Federal Extension Service

Six National 4-H Fellowships of \$3,000 each are available to young Extension workers who are former 4-H members. These are for 12 months of study in the USDA under the guidance of FES.

Two of these fellowship are provided by the National 4-H Service Committee, and four by Massey-Ferguson, Inc.

Fellows may study at a Washington, D. C. area institution of higher learning or may organize an out-of-school study pro-

gram.

Fellowships are awarded to young men and women selected from nominations made by State Extension Directors or State 4-H Club leaders, to the Div. of Extension Research and Training, FES, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250. Applications may be obtained from the State Director of Extension.

The applicant shall not have passed his 32nd birthday on June 1, 1964. Deadline for applications is March 1.

Supervision of Extension Programs

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Cooperative Extension Work in Urban Areas

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Colorado State University

Fort Collins, Colorado

June 15-July 3

Principles in the Development of Youth Programs

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Impact of Change on Home and Family Living

(*Beatrice A. Judkins, FES*)

Impact of Change on Agriculture

(*E. W. Eldridge, Iowa*)

Principles in the Development of Agricultural Policy

(*T. R. Timm, Texas*)

Public Relations in Extension Education

(*W. L. Nunn, Minnesota*)

Human Behavior in Extension Work

(*Reagan V. Brown, Texas*)

Organization and Development of Extension Programs

(*Instructor to be announced*)

Urban Extension Seminar

(*William J. Kimball,
Michigan*)

Extension Communications

(*M. E. White, Wisconsin*)

Additional courses to be announced.

University of Chicago Extension Fellowships

Five fellowships for graduate study in university Extension work will be available for 1964-65 from the Dept. of Education of The University of Chicago.

The \$5,000 fellowships were established by a grant from the Carnegie Corp. of New York to the Dept. of Education of the University. They are available to persons in the U. S. who are now employed and wish to develop their careers in general university Extension, the Cooperative Extension Service, or evening college activities.

The purpose of the fellowships is to help university Extension administrators meet the challenge of their work and improve their professional competence through graduate study.

Information and applications are available from Prof. Cyril O. Houle, Chm. Committee on University Extension Fellowships, Dept. of Education, The University of Chicago, 5835 S. Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

National Agricultural Extension Center For Advanced Study

Fellowships are awarded annually on a competitive basis to degree candidates or special students.

They are limited to Extension workers in administrative, supervisory, or training positions within the 50 States and Puerto Rico. Others may be considered if their administration strongly recommends them to be employed in the near future for administrative, supervisory, or Statewide training responsibilities. Extension administrators in developing countries may also be considered.

For students without other financial support, fellowships are \$3,000 for the calendar year for one without dependents and \$4,800 if there are three or more dependents. The individual and his institution are expected to contribute financially to the maximum of their resources. The amount of the fellowship will be prorated.

Applications for admission to the graduate training program in the Center, including applications for admission to the University of Wisconsin Graduate School for either the summer or fall semester of 1964 must be received by March 1.

The Center for Advanced Study is sponsored cooperatively by the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, FES, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, and the University of Wisconsin.

For information write to Dr. R. C. Clark, Dir., National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study, University of Wis., Madison, Wis. 53706.

Rockford Map Publishers Graduate Scholarship

Extension youth agents working in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, or Minnesota are

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Assistantships In Extension Education

Cornell University: The Dept. of Rural Sociology has available extension, research, and teaching assistantships paying from \$2,678 to \$3,090 annually plus full waiver of tuition (but not waiver of fees). Available only to graduate students majoring in Rural Sociology who are full candidates for a degree.

Contact Dr. Olaf F. Larson, Head, Dept. of Rural Sociology, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850.

Cornell University: Teaching and research assistantships — \$3,200 each with tuition waived. A limited number of tuitions and fees scholarships on a competitive basis—about \$800 each. Other fellowships and scholarships may be obtained on a competitive basis through the Graduate School. Contact Dr. J. Paul Leagans, Prof. of Extension Education, School of Education, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850.

University of Florida: One fellowship of \$1,650 and one teaching and research assistantship of \$2,000. Contact Dr. E. G.

Rodgers or Dr. S. E. Grigsby, College of Agriculture, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32603. Application deadline is February 1.

The Ohio State University: One research assistantship of \$2,400. A limited number of out-of-State tuition scholarships on a competitive basis—about \$600 each. Application deadline is February 1. Contact Dr. R. W. McCormick, Asst. Dir., Ohio Extension Service, 2120 Fyffe Rd., The Ohio State University, Columbus, O. 43210.

Washington State University: Edward E. Graff educational grant of \$900 for study in 4-H Club work. Applications due April 1. Contact E. J. Kreizinger, State Leader, Extension Research and Training, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash. 99163.

University of Wisconsin: A limited number of research assistantships — \$240 per month plus a waiver of out-of-State tuition. Contact W. T. Bjoraker, Chm., Dept. of Agricultural and Extension Education, University of Wis., Madison, Wis. 53706.

Pfizer Award

The Agricultural Div. of Chas. A. Pfizer & Co., Inc., of New York, will sponsor a fellowship to be awarded in the fall of 1964 for graduate study leading to a degree.

The \$3,000 fellowship is available to county agricultural agents (including associates and assistants) having 5 years' experience and doing adult or

4-H work in animal husbandry, dairy or poultry management.

Applications may be obtained from the State Extension Director.

One application from each State should be approved by the State selection committee and forwarded with a letter of approval by March 1 to the Div. of Extension Research and Training, FES, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250.

eligible for the \$100 graduate scholarship offered by the Rockford Map Publishing Co.

For further information and

applications, contact Joseph C. Brownell, Professional Improvement Committee, 249 Highland Ave., Rochester, N. Y. 14620.

Farm Foundation Extension Fellowships

This foundation offers fellowships to agricultural Extension workers, giving priority to administrators, including directors, assistant directors, and supervisors of county agents, home demonstration agents, and 4-H Club workers. Individuals being trained to assume administrative responsibility will be considered if the quota is not filled from supervisory staff. Fellowships will apply to staff members of the State Extension Services and USDA.

Courses of study may be pursued for 1 quarter, 1 semester, or 9 months. The amount will be determined individually on the basis of period of study and need for financial assistance. Maximum grant will be \$4,000 for 9 months' training.

It is suggested that study center in the social sciences and

in courses dealing with educational administration and methodology. Emphasis should be on agricultural economics, rural sociology, psychology, political science, and agricultural geography.

The fellowships apply in the following universities and colleges: California, Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Iowa State, Michigan State, Minnesota, North Carolina State, Purdue, and Wisconsin.

Applications are made through State Directors of Extension to Dr. Joseph Ackerman, Man. Dir., Farm Foundation, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605.

Forms are available from State Extension Directors. Applications must reach the Farm Foundation by March 1.

Farm Foundation Scholarships for Supervisors

The Farm Foundation offers 20 scholarships to Extension supervisors. They will pay \$100 toward the expenses of one supervisor per State up to 20 States enrolled in the supervisory course during the 1964

summer sessions at the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study.

Applications should be made by March 1 through the State Director of Extension to Dr. R. C. Clark, Dir., National Agricultural Extension Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowships

The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association offers two \$500 Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowships. These fellowships for women are for advanced study in agriculture, horticulture, and "related professions." The term "related professions" is interpreted to include home economics.

Applications should be made by April 15 to Mrs. Robert A. Lehman, 235 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y. 10010

Grace Frysinger Fellowships

Two Grace Frysinger Fellowships have been established by the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association to give home agents an opportunity to study and observe home demonstration work in other States.

The fellowships are \$500 each to cover expenses of 1 month's study. Each State may nominate one candidate. Selections

Dow Study Tour

The Agricultural Chemicals Div. of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., is offering 50 Study Tour Scholarships to County Agricultural Agents. Recipients will be selected on the basis of one per State with minor adjustments being made for NACAA membership in various States.

Scholarships consist of \$300 to each agent, to help cover expenses of a planned 3-week travel tour. Separate tours are planned in June for agents in each Extension region.

This program is a unique professional training opportunity especially designed to help county agents keep abreast of changes in our dynamic agriculture and find new ideas for use in their own county program. Recipients will take part in a group study tour of marketing enterprises, farm operations, agri-business, successful Extension Service programs, and rural development and research projects.

It is an activity of the Professional Training Committee of the NACAA. Applications should be made through the State member of the NACAA Professional Training Committee by March 1. N. John Hansen, County Extension Agent, Box 348, Dallas, Ore. 97338 is National Chairman. Brochures covering details of the 1964 program will be available this month.

will be made by the Association.

Applications are handled by the State Association Professional Improvement and Fellowship Chairman in cooperation with State home demonstration leaders. Forms can be secured from the State chairman or the National chairman, Mrs. Mary H. Bennett, Home Demonstration Agent, P. O. Box 649, Marianna, Fla. 32446.

Nominations are due May 1.

Michigan State University Graduate Assistantships in Resource Development

The Dept. of Resource Development, Michigan State University, offers four graduate assistantships to students working on master's degrees. Three research assistantships of \$1,800 and one teaching assistantship of \$2,000 are available. Students devote half their time to departmental teaching or research assignments for 9 months. A maximum of 12 credits (teaching) or 16 credits (research) may be taken each term.

Applications should be submitted, before March 1, to the Dept. of Resource Development, Unit "E" Wells Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823.

National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 authorizes and directs the Foundation to award scholarships and graduate fellowships in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences. The fellowship programs provide support to scientists in programs of study or scientific work designed to meet their individual needs.

For information write to the Fellowships Section, Div. of Scientific Personnel and Education, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

Horace A. Moses Foundation

The Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., West Springfield, Mass., is providing 102 scholarships of \$100 each, 2 in each State and Puerto Rico, to qualified professional staff members of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Applicants are nominated by their respective State Extension Directors to the scholarship committee appointed by the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy.

Preference will be given to a man and a woman county Extension worker from each State if all other considerations are equal. The applicant shall not have previously received this scholarship and must be devoting a third or more time to work with rural youth.

The scholarships are for attendance at one of the approved short-term (3 weeks or longer) schools for Extension workers. The applicant is to enroll in the 4-H course plus others of his choice.

Applications must be made by January 1 for winter school and by March 1 for summer school. They should be sent through the State Director of Extension to the Div. of Extension Research and Training, FES, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Farm Foundation Scholarships in Public Agricultural Policy

The Farm Foundation is offering 100 scholarships (25 to each Extension region) for county agricultural and home agents attending the Regional Extension School courses in public agricultural policy.

The Foundation will pay \$100 of the expenses of the agents selected by directors.

Applications should be made by January 1 for winter school and by March 1 for summer school. They should be sent through the State Director of Extension to Dr. Joseph Ackerman, Man. Dir., Farm Foundation, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605.

Scholarships for Communications Training

International Mineral and Chemical Co. will award scholarships (minimum \$200) to 15 agents taking communications courses at regional summer or winter schools.

Scholarships will be awarded to agents selected on a rotation basis by the Professional Training Committee, NACAA. Complete information may be obtained from the chairman: N. John Hansen, County Extension Agent, Box 348, Dallas, Ore. 97338.

Sears-Roebuck Foundation and National 4-H Club Foundation

Fifty scholarships are available to Extension workers for training in the National Workshop in Human Development and Human Relations. These scholarships are provided through the National 4-H Club Foundation by a grant from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

The 1964 Workshop will be held at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, June 15-July

24. Six hours graduate credit will be given.

Scholarships from \$180 to \$220 will be available to men and women from each State and Puerto Rico. States are encouraged to nominate teams of two or more staff members who have not received this scholarship before.

Special consideration will be given to Extension supervisors,

State leaders of training, State 4-H Club personnel, family life specialists, and others having responsibility for this training.

Applications may be obtained from the State Director of Extension. Approved applications are to be sent by him before March 1, to Mary L. Collings, Div. of Extension Research and Training, FES, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Dr. Brady

(Continued)

of the education processes to carry the new knowledge quickly to farmers and others who can use it.

"For this reason, the Department's research and education work will be coordinated under the Director of Science and Education."

The new post Dr. Brady fills is patterned after general recommendations for such a position made by the President's Science Advisory Committee, Life Sciences Panel, in January 1962.

A 43-year-old native of Manassa, Colorado, where he attended elementary and secondary public schools, Dr. Brady holds a B.S. degree from Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, and a Ph.D. in agronomy from

North Carolina State College, Raleigh. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1947 he became assistant professor of soil science at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. He subsequently was promoted to associate professor (1950) and professor (1951), and from 1955-59 served as head of the Department of Agronomy.

In 1959 Dr. Brady spent about 7 months as assistant to the director of agricultural relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, and then returned to Cornell as agronomy head.

During 1945 and 1946 he served with the U. S. Army in the Philippines and Japan, and since that time he has had several assignments in the Far East related to his work at

Cornell.

Dr. Brady has been on five missions to the Philippines, the most recent involving a cooperative education project between Cornell and the University of the Philippines, jointly financed by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. He also has had assignment in Taiwan and Viet Nam.

Dr. Brady was editor-in-chief of the Soil Science Society of America Proceedings for about 4 years before becoming vice president of the society in August 1962. He moved up to president of the society this past November.

He is the author of a textbook titled "The Nature and Properties of Soils." ■